

REPTILES AND BATRACHIANS COLLECTED ON PULO CONDORE.

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WITH 1 PLATE.

The collection of reptiles and batrachians made was not large, and it seems unlikely that it fully represents the herpetological fauna of the Island. In batrachians, considering the number of small streams met with by the collectors, it is unusually poor. Two ground Geckoes were obtained which appear to be new to science, and they are here described for the first time. The type series of each form has been presented to the British Museum of Natural History.

The numbers referred to throughout are the registered numbers of my own private collection.

*REPTILES.**Draco maculatus haasii* Boettger.

Draco maculatus haasii, Smith and Kloss, Journ. N. H. Soc. Siam, i. p. 239 (1915).

8 specimens.

In the absence of any blue spot at the base of the gular pouch, these specimens agree with the form described by Kloss and myself from the Chantabun coast. They are, however, distinctly larger, and the consideration which we gave to size is evidently of no value. The slight difference between *D. m. haasii* and the typical form, therefore, is one of colour only, but as it appears to be confined to a definite geographical area, the name may be retained. The distribution of this form is very limited, and includes the S. E. portion of Siam and adjacent region in Cochin China. From the Dong Rek mountains (E. Siam) I have obtained both forms, but elsewhere in Siam, as well as in Southern Annam, the typical form only.

The colouration of *Draco maculatus* in life has never yet been fully described. The wing membranes above vary from orange or reddish-brown to pale yellow, yellowish-green or green. The markings are equally variable and range from a few black spots

only, to a membrane so thickly covered by them that they almost obscure the ground colour. These variations do not depend upon sex. Inner side of gular flap bright yellow, gular pouch, orange, brown, or yellow.

Gymnodactylus condorensis, sp. nov.

Snout obtusely pointed; ear opening small, vertically oval, one-third the diameter of the eye. Snout with small keeled granules, back of head with minute granules, interspersed with larger ones; rostral one and a half times as broad as high, with median cleft above, entering the nostril; supranasals small, separated from each other by a small scale; 10 or 11 upper and 8 or 9 lower labials; mental moderate, triangular; first pair of chin-shields in contact with each other and followed by a series of smaller shields; body and limbs above with small granules, intermixed with larger, rounded, subtriangular tubercles; lateral fold from axilla to groin usually well marked; throat covered with small granules, ventrals small, cycloid, imbricate, 30-38 across the middle of the body; a group of 4-5 præanal pores and a series of enlarged scales along the under surface of the thigh; no pubic groove; tail round, covered with small flat scales; enlarged pointed tubercles in series above and broad transverse plates below.

Greyish-brown above, with large dark spots usually arranged transversely across the back; a dark streak behind the eye meeting its fellow on the neck; below pale greyish.

Allied to *G. consobrinoides* Annandale, from Tenasserim.

8 specimens examined. Type series, 4023, 4024, 4027, 4030, 4031.

MEASUREMENTS IN MILLIMETRES.

		♂	♀
		4023	4024
Head and body ...	...	80	68
Tail ...	...	100	85
Fore limb ...	...	33	25
Hind limb (to articulation) ...		43	37



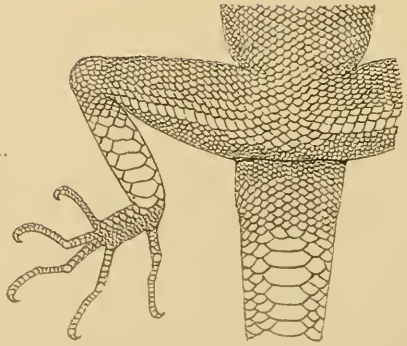
1.



3.



2.



3a.

1. 2. GYMNODACTYLUS CONDORENSIS

3. GONATODES GLAUCUS.

Gonatodes glaucus, sp. nov.

Snout long and rounded, longer than the distance between the eye and the ear-opening; ear-opening vertically oval, about half the diameter of the eye; head covered with small granules, those on the snout keeled, and larger than those on the back of the head. Rostral large, twice as broad as high, with a median cleft above; nostril bordered anteriorly by the rostral, a supranasal and the 1st labial; 8-10 upper and 7-8 lower labials; mental very large, triangular, with a small azygos shield at its apex; two pairs of chin-shields, first much larger than second. Body above covered with small granules, and with enlarged tubercles on the back arranged in about ten fairly regular longitudinal series; an oblique series of tubercles passing backwards and inwards from above the tympanum, and another series parallel to it in front of the shoulder. Ventral scales cycloid, imbricate, smooth. No femoral or præanal pores; a series of slightly enlarged scales along the underside of each thigh. Tail cylindrical, suddenly constricted* after the postanal swelling; a paired series of enlarged pointed tubercles above on either side of a median groove, and enlarged transverse plates below which commence at the constriction. Limbs long, covered with small granular scales above; a series of 6-7 very large transverse scales beneath the tibia; digits long and slender, the basal portion not dilated, with enlarged, transverse scales below. The hind limb reaches the neck.

Grey above, with large black spots on the neck and shoulders, and sometimes a few, less distinct, on the back; the enlarged series of tubercles on the neck and body, whitish; below greyish-white.

I cannot discover any close ally to this new species. The possession of enlarged plates beneath the tibia appears to be unique in the genus.

49 specimens examined. Type series, 4032, 4033, 4043, 4047, 4062, 4068, 4071, 4079.

*The constriction I at first regarded as due to a reproduced tail, but as it is present in every example, I presume the character to be normal.

MEASUREMENTS IN MILLIMETRES.

		♂	♀
		4044	4067
Head and body	... ..	64	60
Tail	... ..	72	86
Fore limb	} to articulation	30	26
Hind limb		43	40

Gecko verticillatus Laurenti.

2 specimens.

Calotes versicolor (Daud.).

1 specimen.

Lygosoma olivaceum (Gray).

1 adult, No. 4019. 28 scales round the body, dorsals feebly 5-carinate.

Barbour is in error in stating (Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., xlv. (1), Nov. 1912) that the type locality of this species is on the coast of Indo-China. Prince of Wales Island referred to by Gray is no doubt the Island of Penang, by which name it was at that time known.

Tropidonotus piscator (Schneid.).

Adult ♀, No. 4013. Scale rows, 19. 17. v. 142., c. 28 (tail docked). Olive brown, with black spots arranged quincuncially. Ventrals edged with black.

*Holarchus** *cyclurus* (Dum. & Bib.).

2 examples. Ad. ♂, No. 4015. Ttl. length, 690, tail, 140. Scale rows, 21. 19. 17. 15., v. 167., c. 54. Brown above, the edges of some of the scales coloured black so as to form an indistinct network. Head uniform brown; belly white.

Juv. ♂, No. 4016. Scale rows, 19. 21. 19. 17. 15., v., 166., c. 58. Colour as in the adult, but the black network quite distinct, and the usual generic markings present on the head and nape.

Holarchus violaceus (Cant.).

No. 4017. Ttl. length, 430; tail, 60. Scale rows, 17. 15; v. 171, c. 36. Reddish-brown above, with 37 narrow black bars on the

*The generic name *Simotes* is preoccupied for a group of Mammals. Stejneger, Herpet. Japan, p. 353 (1907).

body, and 6 on the tail. Belly powdered with grey in the posterior half, with a tendency to form quadrangular spots at the sides of the ventral scales. Head uniform brown. Tail white below.

Dryophis prasinus Boie.

Ad. ♀, No. 4011. Hf. gr. ♂, No. 4012.

The female appears to be the largest on record. It measures 1970 mm. in total length, tail 670.

Scale rows, 15. 13., v. 219., c. 166.

„ „ , 15. 13. 11., v. 229., c. 178.

Colour of both. Leaf green above, paler below; tip of tail, buff.

Chrysopelea ornata (Shaw).

Hf. gr. No. 4014. Scale rows, 17. 15. 13., v. 234., c. 138.

Colour as in Siamese examples, Boulenger's form D.

BATRACHIANS.

Oxyglossus laevis martensii (Peters).

3 examples. Nos. 4091, 2, 3.

Agree entirely with examples from Siam.

Rana erythræa (Schleg.).

1 example. No. 4020.

Bufo melanosticus Schneid.

2 examples. Nos. 4021, 4022.